

Opens Battle Along Front of 20 Miles; Held At All Points

DETAILS OF SEICHEPREY BATTLE—BOY FROM CONNECTICUT THE HERO—HUNS TRYING AGAIN TO PUNCH THROUGH BETWEEN FRENCH AND BRITISH.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, April 23—(By the Associated Press)—The shell torn village of Seicheprey, around which centered the hardest fighting in connection with the recent heavy German attack on the American positions, appears to be destined to hold a proud place in the story of American participation in the world war. As further details of the engagement became known there were disclosed deeds which are fully in accord with the finest American traditions.

The correspondent now is permitted to mention a few cases of individual heroism, which will convey an idea of the mettle of the men. One of them, David Griggs of East Hampton, Conn., passed through the enemy barrage at least seven times to carry ammunition to his hard pressed comrades. Twice he was partly buried by earth upturned by shells falling all around him, but he kept at his task.

Griggs, who is 19 years old, was so modest that he would not tell his story, but insisted on speaking of the bravery of others. Finally one of his comrades pointed him out and said: "That is the bravest man in the regiment."

Raymond A. Ferris of Medford, Mass., acting as a courier, was blown off the road twice by the concussion of shells. Although stunned and nearly crazed by the intensity of the gunfire when he reached the point in the rear of the lines to which he was sent for ammunition, he carried out his orders. Then he asked for a revolver, saying he wanted to go out and fight the Germans, but he fainted from exhaustion. When he regained consciousness his first words were an enquiry whether his message had been delivered.

Charles Inkler, a Philadelphia lawyer, now with the Red Cross, who was in the thick of the fighting, told the correspondent today of two Americans who, armed only with automatic pistols, charged an enemy machine gun, killed eight Germans and captured the gun. It also is related that one American sharpshooter killed 15 Germans.

In a village near the front lines Gladys and Irene McIntyre, sisters of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Salvation Army representatives, during the height of the engagement handed out to the soldiers coffee, chocolate, doughnuts and much good cheer. They went on with their work while shells were falling dangerously near them and would not leave until ordered to do so. Now they are called "Daughters of the Regiment." Miss Irene McIntyre said:

"We want to go back to our boys. They are the finest fellows in the world, not afraid of anything. Any woman would be glad to die to serve them. It is inspiring to hear them talk, for they are filled with enthusiasm and determination to fight to a finish. They say they would like to go home, but not until the victory has been won. When there is a lull in the trenches they came to our village and help us to wash the dishes and to cook."

The valor and steadfastness of the American troops during the German attack at Seicheprey last Saturday is given unstinted praise by the French troops on the same front. The admiration for the fighting qualities of his transatlantic comrades is demonstrated in a report forwarded to the general commanding by the colonel of a French infantry regiment, which took part in the Seicheprey engagement.

"I visited Renneres wood after the counter attack in which the position was recaptured and examined the situation in detail. Everywhere traces of hand to hand fighting show the American soldiers despite two hours of heavy bombardment by large calibre guns, fought valiantly."

"In the vicinity between the front trenches and the communication trench connecting the Jure and Renneres woods, two American machine gunners died fighting on their weapons after covering the ground around with the German dead. The enemy suffered great losses due to this heroic resistance."

"Everywhere there are signs of German wounded having been carried off, while many German bodies remain because the retreating enemy was unable to remove them. Numbers of these dead belonged to German storming detachments."

The French soldiers who joined in the fight declare the Americans displayed a splendid spirit of combat. They relate that north of Seicheprey an American detachment was separated into small groups and was cut off from the company to which it belonged throughout the entire fight.

Behind the Americans and on their left flank were German units, but they could have retired on the right. However, they decided to stick, and fight, which they did with wonderful valor, notwithstanding the incessant enemy bombardment and rifle fire. Numerous hand to hand combats were fought in the course of this long struggle, from which the Americans found themselves obliged to retire toward nightfall, but only after destroying their machine guns.

In Seicheprey a squad of Americans found several cases of grenades with which they succeeded in putting up a terrific fight and holding out the entire day on the northern extremity of the village. They refused to surren-

The drive for Amiens, for which the Germans plunged desperately but failed to reach in their great offensive last month, was resumed today. In the effort to push toward this important junction point and Allied base, renewed after a two weeks' interval in which the main German effort was transferred to Flanders, the enemy this morning launched a heavy attack on a front of approximately 20 miles. The line at which the German infantry again is thrown extends from the district north of Albert, northeast of Amiens, to the Avre river.

Nearly all this front is held by the British, whose line links up with the French at the river Avre, about three miles north of the Avre.

It has been regarded as almost inevitable that the Germans again would strike here, as the advance of their right flank in the Amiens region was stopped short by the strong British resistance at Albert, lagging far behind their left, which was pushed at Castel to within a short distance of the Paris-Amiens railroad. A further drive in the wedge south of Amiens was thus virtually impossible unless the line to the north also could be advanced.

The attack here, furthermore, represents a continuation of the persistent German effort to push in between the French and the British by striking heavy blows near their point of junction.

The comparatively narrow field in which the enemy could attack with reasonable expectations of profit to himself has thus given the Allies warning, largely eliminated the element of surprise, which was so strong a factor in the earlier German success, and doubtless has led to the making of strong Anglo-French forces at the point where the Germans now are striking.

The Germans have been working up a strong artillery fire along virtually the whole British southern front for several days, following the easing of their pressure on the Flanders front, but the preliminary intensive bombardment was of comparatively short duration. The drum fire began early today, followed shortly by the advance of the infantry.

What apparently was intended as a surprise blow, without notable artillery preparation, was launched by the Germans at dusk last evening northwest of Albert. The British were on the alert, however, and met the advance with a hail of rifle and machine gun fire, driving back the enemy.

Meanwhile the enemy has maintained sufficient pressure in the Flanders areas to keep the Anglo-French forces well occupied there. Not only has the artillery bombardment been heavy in many sectors, but last night there was a strong hostile attack on the northern side of the Lys salient, near Douvre close to Messen Kemmel. The French were guarding this region and they repulsed the assault after sharp fighting, their artillery co-operating with the British guns in severely punishing the enemy.

In making their apparently successful attack on the German submarine nests in Zebrugge and Ostend, the British fleet have given the German fleet something to ponder. The sailors and marines who have returned from the gallant enterprise report the gate to the lock of Bruges canal has been blown up and the water let out into the North Sea. The channel also was blocked by sinking concrete laden cruisers and the batteries and munition stores on the mole were destroyed. The Bruges canal has been used as a base by the German submarines and the blowing up of the lock, the report of which lacks official confirmation, the blocking of the channel would destroy Zebrugge's usefulness for some time.

The London war office statement follows: "The hostile artillery activity increased yesterday afternoon and evening on the greater part of the British front, particularly in the Somme and Amere region, in the valley of the Scarpe and in the sectors north of Bethune and north-northeast of Bailliet."

"At dusk hostile infantry left their trenches to attack northwest of Albert, but met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire and were driven back. "Strong hostile attacks developed also late in the evening in the neighborhood of Douvre and were repulsed by French troops after sharp fighting. French and British artillery inflicted severe loss on the enemy."

der when challenged and at the end of the fighting only nine out of the original 23 were left. A cook, surprised by the Germans and half stunned by a blow from a grenade, seized a rifle and continued firing until he fell dead.

Toward evening a hospital which had been established in Seicheprey was blown up along with the doctors and ambulance men. The chief surgeon of the American regiment engaged hurriedly to the spot with French and American ambulance cars as soon as he learned of the occurrence. The rescue party passed through a severe barrage fire and eventually reached the village, where they cared for the wounded for many hours under heavy fire.

An American lieutenant with only six men patrolled 600 yards of the front during the entire day and maintained communication with the battalions on his right and left. Many other incidents of bravery are recorded by the French.

SAILORS DESERT BATTERY CRYING, 'ITS THE YANKS, THE AMERICANS'

TWO BRIDGEPORT BOYS ARE GIVEN ARMY PROMOTION

Clarence Hungerford and John E. Richardson Made 2d Lieutenants.

NUMBER OF BOYS FROM THIS STATE PROMOTED

Five Norwalk Boys at Camp Upton Training School Get Commissions.

The Adjutant General today issued a list of Third Officers' training camp graduates of the 77th Division, Camp Upton, N. Y., from this state who are eligible for appointment as second lieutenants. Among them are two Bridgeport young men, Clarence Hungerford of 779 Cleveland avenue and John E. Richardson, 1,550 Park avenue. The names of the other successful young men in this state are as follows:

Daniel A. Betts, 4 Union Park, Norwalk, Infantry.
Clarence Hungerford, 779 Cleveland avenue, Bridgeport, Infantry.
Victor B. Geibel, 144 Milbank avenue, Greenwich, Field Artillery.
James M. McMahon, 53 Cedar street, South Norwalk, Field Artillery.
Herbert D. Lewis, Southfield Point, Stamford, Infantry.
Alfred B. Lawson, 67 Maple avenue, Danbury, Infantry.
Anson F. Keeler, 2 Butler street, Norwalk, Infantry.
Carl A. Johnson, Georgetown, Infantry.

Alan M. Moses, 11 Arch street, Norwalk, Infantry.
Philip H. Sherwood, 57 Belden avenue, Norwalk, Infantry.
J. R. Studwell, 40 Woodland Drive, Greenwich, Field Artillery.
Charles A. Verlin, 8 Reed street, Norwalk, Field Artillery.
John E. Richardson, 1,550 Park avenue, Bridgeport, Field Artillery.
Joy H. Tyrrell, 19 Fair street, Norwalk, Infantry.

These men will be carried on the list of eligible officers and commissioned at such time as suitable vacancies occur.

TWO AVIATORS ARE KILLED IN TEXAS CAMPS

Port Worth, Tex., April 24—Lieut. George E. Bell, an aviator of Philadelphia, was instantly killed when the aeroplane in which he was giving instruction to Cadet Hardy M. Benson of Clarendon, Tex., fell near the Benbrook hangars late yesterday. Cadet Benson, suffering only a few above the head, was in the front seat, Bell working the controls. They had reached an altitude of only 700 feet and did not have room to bring the machine out of the spin. Benbrook field is an American flying camp.

Wichita Falls, Tex., April 24—Second Lieut. Stephen R. Warner, flying instructor of Maplewood, N. J., and Cadet Edwin D. Cryer of Allegheny county, Pa., were killed two miles east of Call field, near here, this morning, when their plane, flying only a few feet above the ground, suddenly burst into flames and fell. Both bodies were severely burned.

GAS SHELLS ARE STILL POURED ON AMERICAN LINE

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, April 23—(By the Associated Press)—Gas shells continued to fall along the American front northwest of Toul today, but generally speaking the artillery fire was lighter than usual. There was a slight increase, however, in rifle and machine gun fire against the American positions around Seicheprey.

A German taken prisoner east of the Meuse has died of his wound. At one point three German propaganda balloons descended, carrying copies of the Gazette des Ardennes, which is printed in French.

RELIEF FUND HAS \$134,208 TOTAL

New York, April 23.—Contributions to Armenian and Syrian relief totaled \$134,208 during the week ending April 16, it was announced today by Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the American Relief Committee. Fifty thousand dollars has been received by the American Relief Committee in Cairo, it was said. In Jerusalem the committee's report says, free dispensaries have been opened and the Christian Herald has sent \$10,000 to encourage the lace industry there.

Mr. Dodge said thousands of Greeks have been deported from the coast to the interior, according to the report received here, and that fully 50,000 others are in flight toward Crimea from Trebizond, recent series of fighting between Russians and Turks.

CONTRACTS LET OUT

Washington, April 24—Contracts for 22 steel freighters of a total of 204,600 tonnage were let today by the emergency fleet corporation.

Thought British Raiders Were Americans and Panic Took Them.

LANDING PARTY BLEW UP SHEDS

German Destroyer in Port Rammed Amidships and Destroyed.

London, April 24—Not only was the mouth of the canal in Zebrugge blocked, but British sailors and marines who participated in the raid on the German submarine bases believe they destroyed every gun on the mole, demolished the sheds throughout its entire length, and blew up large stores of munitions contained in the sheds, according to stories given by the survivors.

Until they were within half a mile of the harbor of Zebrugge no ship in the attacking force had picked up the light on the mole. The attacking ship that started for the mole followed by muttered calls of "Good luck" from the ships of the escorting fleet outside the harbor, had scarcely got within sight of the light when it was discovered by the Germans. Star shells instantly pierced the thick haze, showing up the cruiser as clearly as if it were daylight.

In one second it seemed as if every battery in the neighborhood had concentrated its fire on the cruiser. How she was able to get ahead none of those watching her understood. Great 17 inch shells and others of smaller calibre flew around her like hail. She apparently was hit by some of the smaller ones, but she plunged ahead and was seen to turn the corner of the mole and gain the inside of the harbor. The German fire apparently was deflected from her vital parts by the intervening structure of the mole and most of the damage done was above the water line.

Disregarding all that had happened, the cruiser went up to the mole and landed a large party of blue-jackets and marines. The German defenders conceived the idea that their assailants were Americans and, according to some of the survivors, this cry was heard: "It's the Americans! It's the Yankers!"

Some of the Germans bolted on masses from the nearest batteries, leaving their guns to the British. These were destroyed one by one, while others in the landing party dealt with the sheds and munition stores with flame throwers. Apparently under cover of the operation, continues the account, the concrete laden cruisers, with which it was intended to block the channels, made their way through the harbor, accompanied, as far as it can be ascertained, by only one submarine. As they approached the entrance they anchored, swung around on the cables and according to the testimony of one of the observers, were sunk within 23 minutes.

One of the destroyers or submarines exploded a charge at the gates of the lock of the Bruges canal and they are believed to have been destroyed. Meanwhile four destroyers entered the harbor and cruised around, making observations but were unable to take part in the battle.

When the attacking ship and its landing party had completed their work the sailors and marines were taken aboard again despite the damaged condition of the cruiser, which then began to make its way out of the harbor.

One of the 17-inch shells out of the hundreds of various sizes fired at the cruiser got well home in her upper works. Her steering gear was injured and she signalled an escort ship to show her the way out, but before help arrived she had found her way out and had taken her place under her own steam behind the lines of protecting cruisers.

One man who watched the operation from an escorting ship said: "When we saw the damage she had suffered it seemed scarcely possible that she was able to keep afloat. The men below deck were working like Trojans for the few throwing flames 10 feet high from her funnels and she made the fastest time she probably ever accomplished."

The narrator described the combined noise of the German gunfire and the explosions on the mole as a "confound hell." He added: "We were only four or five hundred yards away from the point of the mole, but were afraid to fire a shot lest we reveal our exact whereabouts to the enemy. Apparently he nearly judged it, for he threw any number of shells around us. At a moderate distance between 2,000 and 4,000 shells were fired at the attacking squadron."

The German destroyer which was sunk was rammed amidships and torpedoed. Those who returned to the Kentish coast also say boarders rushed on the German destroyers anchored in the harbor, taking them completely by surprise. Some of the Germans hurried up the hatchways in their night clothes, but before they could reach the decks the British sailors knocked them on the head with clubs and rifles and sent them tumbling down the hatchways.

WILSON OPPOSES WAR DECLARATION

Washington, April 24—Definite opposition to a declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey at this time was indicated by President Wilson today at a conference with Senator King of Utah, who recently introduced a resolution calling for war with both countries.

Senator King sought the president's views as a result of the debate in the Senate yesterday on a resolution by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, asking the Senate foreign relations committee for immediate action on the King resolution.

FORTY-TWO MEN ARE MENTIONED IN CASUALTIES

Six Died in Action, 3 of Wounds Suffered and 11 of Disease.

ONLY ONE OFFICER IS MENTIONED IN LIST

Lieut. Renville Wheat Listed At Washington As Slightly Injured.

Washington, April 24—The casualty list contained 43 names divided as follows:

Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 11; wounded, severely, 10; slightly wounded, 13. Lieut. Renville Wheat is the only officer named. He was slightly wounded.

The list follows: Killed in action—Sergeants Joshua K. Broadhead, Orville G. Fuller; Corporal Frank P. Gordon; Privates Charles W. Foote, Felix M. Oliva, Roger Wilson. Died of wounds—Corporal Frank D. Brooks; Wagoner John C. Bruwell, Private Charles B. Knutson. Died of disease—Sergeant James A. Mulhnan, Privates Gaiscope Baldi, Clarence Bashaw, Leroy Cook, Donald H. Munn, Ben Newell, Ora Newton Tidd, John N. Tweten, Winifred R. Vaux, Karl Wagner, John Hodges Weston.

Severely wounded—Corporal Vinal B. Rideout, Privates Steve Adams, Horridas Desrochers, John W. Gosinski, William E. Loper, Edward H. Monahan, Thomas Morrison, Louis E. almer, Garrard Stillings, Carl L. Whitman.

Slightly wounded—Lieut. Renville Wheat, Battalion Sergeant-Major Joseph E. Houseworth, Jr., Sergeant Charles W. Cockerill, Corporal Arthur D. Mulhnan, Buglers Frederick D. Hurrell, Earl H. Ramage, Privates Walter E. Cheever, Raymond E. Crowell, John Crowley, William J. Graham, Gaze Guernsey, Antony Kowalczyk, John R. Stoddard.

CHANGES BEING MADE IN LAWS GOVERNING BANKS

New Legislation to Cover Election of Directors and Regrouping of Banks.

Washington, April 24—Important changes in the federal reserve bank laws are pending in the House. They deal with election of directors, permission for national banks to act in fiduciary capacities, authority to issue new denominations of federal reserve notes, reserve requirements and other matters vitally affecting banking operations.

All these changes are proposed in a bill based on administration recommendations and have been favorably reported from the Banking and Currency committee by Representative Phelan of Massachusetts. Under the provision of the bill the present law is to be modified so as to leave to the discretion of the Federal Reserve board the grouping of the member banks of each district into three general groups or divisions without the present requirement that each group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate number of the banks of the district. The purpose of this modification is to make as secure as possible a fair and equal representation on the directorate of the federal reserve banks for each group of banks, the large, medium sized and small banks.

It also proposed to replace the present ballot method of electing a district reserve director, by a provision permitting each member bank, to authorize its president or other officer to cast its vote in such elections. The aim is to obtain wider participation by the banks in the election of federal reserve bank directors.

National banks now act in fiduciary capacities when not in contravention of state or local laws. The bill extends these fiduciary capacities so as to include "guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics" and other fiduciary capacities permitted to state banks, trust companies or other corporations which compete with national banks under the laws of the states in which the particular national bank making application is located.

Issue of federal reserve notes in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 in addition to the denominations under present law, the largest of which is only \$100, is proposed by the bill. Banks are constantly seeking notes of larger denominations and there are daily withdrawals of gold certificates from the federal reserve banks. It is asserted that federal reserve notes of large denominations would serve the purpose as well as gold certificates and if the larger denominations were issued, according to the currency committee, the federal reserve banks can pay out such reserve notes and by holding their gold certificates conserve their all-important gold supply.

A practice whereby any officer, director, employee or attorney of a bank stipulates for, or receives, a commission or some other thing of value for procuring for some one else a loan or the purchase or discount of paper or similar obligation, is to be prohibited under the bill. The payment of a greater rate of interest to any at-

CONVICT TWENTY-NINE OF TRYING TO FOMENT REBELLION IN INDIA

HINDUS, GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICERS, BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS INCLUDED IN DEFENDANTS—THIRTY WERE ON TRIAL AND ONLY ONE IS ACQUITTED—RAM SINGH KILLS DEFENDANT IN COURTROOM AND IS IN TURN SHOT DEAD BY MARSHAL.

San Francisco, April 24—Twenty-nine persons, Hindus, former German consular officers, business men and others, were found guilty by a jury early today of conspiracy of plots to foment a rebellion against British rule in India.

Thirty were on trial and the only verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of John F. Craig, head of the Craig Ship Building yards, Long Beach, Cal.

The German defendants were not entitled to bail, Judge W. C. Van Fleet ruled, and the following were ordered interned pending sentence, which will be passed next Tuesday: Franz Dopp, former German consul general in San Francisco; E. H. Von Schack, vice consul; Charles Tatterdoff, body guard to Wilhelm von Brincken, military attaché of the German consulate; Walter Sauerbach, navigating officer of the German gunboat Geier; Capt. Edwin Delnat, commander of the steamer Holstatta; German merchantman interned in Honolulu; Capt. Heinrich Elba, commander of the steamer Ahlers, German merchantman interned in Hilo; and Henry Kauffman, chancellor of the German consulate.

The bail of each Hindu defendant was fixed at \$25,000. The remaining defendants and their bail was announced as follows: J. Clyde Hyatt, San Diego, city attorney of Coronado, Cal., and former paymaster of the United States naval militia, \$15,000. Joseph L. Rice, member of a local brokerage firm \$15,000. Bernard Manning, San Diego realty man and politician, \$25,000.

Ram Chandra was editor of Hindustan Chandra (Revolution). The shooting was a result of a feud between rival factions of the Hindu defendants, federal authorities said, and the dislike that existed between Ram Chandra and Ram Singh had been heightened by a controversy over a parcel of land in Canada owned by Singh.

DENIES APPROVAL OF ISSUE OF THE MASSES

CREEL TAKES WITNESS STAND IN TRIAL OF MAX EASTMAN, EDITOR OF PUBLICATION NOW UNDER THE BAN—CONTRADICTS ROGERS.

New York, April 24—George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, took the witness stand today in the trial of Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, and others connected with the publication, who are accused of obstructing the draft law.

Testifying regarding statements made on the stand by one of the defendants, C. Merrill Rogers, who was the paper's business manager, Creel contradicted Rogers' assertions that during a conversation between the two men Creel had approved the writings contained in the issue of June, 1917.

The visit of Rogers to Creel, the former declared in his recent testimony, was made at the suggestion of Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, who was anxious that an advertisement she had submitted on behalf of "The World Patriots" should receive the government's approval before it should appear in The Masses. This advertisement included a pledge for applicants to sign, reading: "I will not kill nor help to kill my fellow man."

Creel, testifying today on this point, said he told Rogers that he believed the advertisement "epitomized treason" but that he had not the authority to forbid its publication. Before Rogers left Washington, Creel said, the defendant gave him to understand that "The Masses" policy would be changed.

"I told Rogers," Creel concluded, "that it was the duty of every publication to accept the war as a fact, to fight fair, if it must fight, and not try to break the purpose of America by opposing its will."

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC GAINS BY WORLD WAR

Buenos Aires, April 24—Argentina's financial and economic condition apparently is being strengthened as the war drags on. The republic recently signed a convention for financing the sale of several million tons of cereals to the Entente Allies, which really amounted to a huge loan and there have been other events in financial circles which show that Argentina credit abroad and conditions at home are progressing hand in hand.

The fact that is being most widely commented upon by the Argentine newspapers is that confidence at home has become so strong that stocks of the National Mortgage Bank, known as "credulas hipotecarias" are being quoted at par for the first time in their history. These credulas are looked upon in financial circles as barometers of the nation's condition, for they are shares in a bank which is backed by the government and they fluctuate with the improvement or weakening of government credit. Usually they are quoted around 94 to 96 and they have never gone to par even during the boom seasons when everything else was being sought by investors.

Now there is an animated competition on the Stock Exchange for these credulas and large blocks of them are changing hands daily, which the newspapers take as an indication that the public's confidence in the Argentine government has become so strengthened that it, at last, is willing to invest in government shares the large surplus of money which has been lying idle in savings banks ever since the war began.

rector, officer, attorney or other employee than to any other depositor, is prohibited. The bill embodies penal sections relating to the over-certification of checks, embezzlement, abstraction or wilful misapplication of moneys, funds or credits of federal reserve banks by their officers, agents or employees and to false entries by them. While this penalization now exists as to national banks, there are no present laws covering the subject in federal reserve banks.

NEED MORE ROOM FOR HOUSING OF SHIPBUILDERS

Philadelphia, April 24—The emergency fleet corporation will not compromise with the federal government for its workmen in Philadelphia, the 500 houses taken yesterday being sufficient for present pressing needs. Announcement to this effect was made today by Rear Admiral Bowles, assistant general manager of the fleet corporation.

Admiral Bowles explained that the corporation needs 3,000 more houses for its men, but he said arrangements will be made with private contractors for the quick construction of these.

The American International Shipbuilding Co., which operates the Hog Island shipyard, transferred today the last of its force of male and female clerks from temporary quarters at the plant of the New York Ship Building Co., in Camden to Hog Island. All are under one roof now.

The quarters first occupied by the corporation in Philadelphia have been taken by Charles M. Schwab for his force of 2,000 emergency fleet corporation employees.

Adopt New System For Training Men

Ayer, Mass., April 24—Training of men at Camp Devens who are held as prisoners for minor offenses will not be interrupted by their punishment under a system adopted by order of Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges. Only those facing serious charges will be confined to the guard house and other prisoners will spend the mornings training with their respective units and in the afternoon fatigue duty will be imposed as penalty for the offenses with which they are charged.

Steamer, Laden With Coffee, Is Aground

An Atlantic Port, April 23—The Swedish freight steamer Anglia, with a cargo of coffee from a South American port, is aground five miles off shore but is not in danger. Efforts are made to float her.

Seven American sailors are being held by Germany as prisoners.